

Identity

Magazine of the British National Party

March 2007 - Issue 76 - £2.40

Death in the Desert

**Christine Hanson writes about the shocking
loss of life in Iraq from 'friendly fire'**

This Month

**Nick Griffin discusses
the possibility of a
surprise general election**

**How CCTV and increased
Government surveillance
encroaches on our freedoms**



News



UKIP's Magnificent Eight

Ever since the New Year the media has been telling us of the "growing support" for UKIP. The true measure of this support was shown on February 8 in a by-election in the Bede ward of Bedworth, near Coventry, where UKIP clocked up the magnificent total of 8 (eight!) votes. That other minority party, the BNP, attracted 546 votes to Labour's winning total of 658.

Fighting its first election campaign in that area, the BNP vote was equal to the combined votes of the Tories (301), LibDems (119), English Democrats (75) and UKIP.

MG Rover Employees Still Out of Work

Thousands of ex-workers from collapsed car giant MG Rover, a victim of globalisation, are still unemployed or have found jobs paying only the minimum wage, as of last month.

A study by union Amicus surveying 1,750 of its members showed almost a quarter of the former car workers did not have a job or were on a training scheme. Of those who had found employment, one in five are on the minimum wage.

Minister in False Marriage Scam Escapes Jail

Adeola Magbabeola, a Nigerian evangelical pastor who performed at least 15 sham marriages for immigrants to remain in the UK, was at the centre of a 'sophisticated criminal conspiracy' at the

Celestial Church of Christ in north London. He charged £1,000 a time to perform services, chiefly for immigrants from the Indian subcontinent, while his right hand man Paul Singh provided fake documents to be submitted to the Home Office.

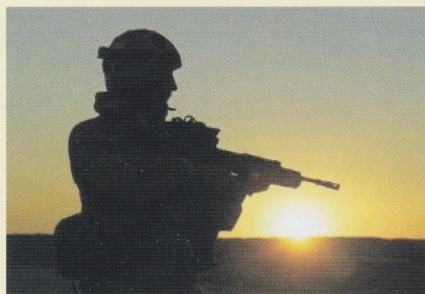
Between April 2001 and August 2004, Magbabeola married the same women twice using different names, and even married another woman twice in the same day, wearing the same clothes.

He was only given two years' suspended sentence by Recorder Richard Atchley at Snaresbrook Crown Court, chiefly because of a debilitating diabetic condition, and ordered to pay £20,000 in costs.

BP Sells Off Last UK Refinery

BP has sold its last remaining UK oil refinery, Coryton in Essex, to Swiss-based Petroplus for £712 million. Petroplus also owns the Teesside refinery in the north east. This comes after the company disposed of its Grangemouth refinery in 2005.

BP, Britain's largest industrial company, has now virtually ended its UK manufacturing. The Coryton refinery employs 540 staff and a large number of contractors. It supplies aircraft fuel to Heathrow and Gatwick airports via pipelines and serves the south east of England.



Soldiers Pay For TV - Criminals Get it Free

Despite a major revamp of sub-standard barracks across the country, Defence Ministers have told troops they must pay for their own TV licenses, sets and satellite channels.

Meanwhile, the Home Office has admitted that 1,536 prisoners now have access to satellite TV in their cells. Four state-run prisons have satellite subscriptions, allowing inmates to enjoy multi-channel entertainment in their own cells. The bill is £18,406 a year. In addition almost £100,000 has been spent on new flat-screen TVs for 26,379 cells over the last three years.

Even troops risking their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan only get 30 minutes of free phone calls a week and free e-mail.

Fraudulent Internet Voting

According to the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent Toby Helm, Britain's sleaze watchdog has accused ministers of creating a "potent threat to our democracy" by experimenting with voting by post, telephone and on the internet.

Sir Alistair Graham, the chairman of the Committee on Standards in Public Life, was dismayed that the Department for Constitutional Affairs was embarking on pilot projects for polls on May 3rd despite fears that one in seven postal votes in last year's election in the London borough of Tower Hamlets may have been fraudulent.

EU's Hidden Employees

According to the European Commission's website, it has 25,000 staff. However, the British Government thinks it is about 37,000. But lo (and behold) the total employed by the Brussels executive is actually more than 54,000, according to researchers at the Westminster think tank, Open Europe. It also found that some 10,000 EU officials are earning more than £54,000 a year, compared with 4,640 across all Whitehall departments.

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Kids Need Education - Not Brain-Washing



Alan Johnson, New Labour's Education Secretary, has stated that a key part of the new syllabus for primary and secondary schools will be to "teach children about our shared British heritage while fostering an understanding of our cultural diversity and the uniqueness of our individual identity". He explained to an enthusiastic BBC that the courses will cover such topics as the slave trade (you can bet that it won't cover white slavery or that still being practised by some Arab states), colonialism and post-war immigration. When Charles Clark was Education Secretary, history - which dealt mainly with the Second World War and the wives of Henry VIII - was demoted to an optional subject in secondary schools, which led to a calamitous drop in the numbers studying it in further education.

Johnson, a one-time Tesco shelf-stacker who left school at 15 without one O-level, has also suggested that schools should now be teaching Mandarin Chinese, Urdu and Arabic instead of French and German as more of our trade is now with Asia. He probably does not know that far more people speak Hindi in India, rather than Urdu.

But let that pass, because the more important point is that due to a dumbing down of teaching the traditional languages of our shared European culture and the lack of understanding of basic grammar, many new language students will find Chinese, Urdu and Arabic incomprehensible.

If New Labour was serious about reforming education, then surely it would see the necessity to give far more attention to science subjects, bearing in mind that China and India each produce some thirty times as many science graduates as Britain now does! Sir Richard Sykes, rector of Imperial College London, said that the new GCSE science curriculum is "sound bite science". He warned a "dumbed down syllabus" may stop those who did not study chemistry, physics and biology individually from getting into good universities. From September onwards most are taking a GCSE in "science literacy for the 21st Century," which covers issues including global warming (good opportunity to push globalism) and mobile phone technology. The respected educationalist Baroness May Warnock shares Sir Richard's concern and said: "Science is going to be relegated to the position of Latin and Greek and will only be taught in the independent schools."

Multi-faith Schools

The latest educational nonsense are the multi-faith academies proposed by Downing Street advisor Sir Cyril Taylor, chairman of the Specialist Schools and Academies Trust. We are told these will be built "to combat extremism" in England's most segregated towns and cities. Sir Cyril is the 'brains' behind Blair's failing flagship

academies programme in 25 inner-city areas, which was supposed to promote greater understanding between religions and cultures.

The new multi-faith schools will forcibly integrate pupils of different faiths, whether Christian, Muslim, Hindu or Jewish. But where this has already been tried in places such as Oldham, Burnley and Bradford, some of the schools never opened because of disagreements between different faiths over whether boys and girls should be allowed to mix in the classroom and playground. These are, of course, just delaying tactics on behalf of the Muslims, who have no desire to see their youngsters exposed to 'kuffir' lifestyles.

Of course there are a number of Marxist-inspired educational authorities and head teachers who are mentally challenged in the sphere of 'real life' who are prepared to expose Christian children to the ways of Islam. Take as an example the newsletter from North Somerset Council circulated to head teachers last month. It advised them to 'spice up' their religious education lessons by getting children to dress up in Muslim clothes, learn about the five pillars of Islam and make prayer beads. It also suggested that pupils should be taken to an exhibition in Birmingham where they could learn about the faith, history and practice of Islam.

'Black' Ancestry

In the schools, and certainly in BBC school programmes, the latest brain-washing campaign is to make our children believe that black Africans were common place in historical Britain. For example, some are being told that the Vikings brought black African slaves here, even though there is no record that the Vikings ever went south of the Sahara. On several occasions BBC history programmes have depicted black Roman soldiers standing on Hadrian's wall. Their backing for this is that a 4th century Roman auxiliary unit had been mustered in the Roman Province of Mauretania - modern Morocco in North Africa. Its inhabitants at that time, which was before the Arab conquest, were akin to the Spanish, and most certainly not sub-Saharan black African.

They also distort the truth when they tell our children that Britain was even ruled at one time by a 'black' Roman emperor. They are in fact referring to Septimius Severus, who ruled England as Emperor 193-211 AD. He was born a Carthaginian (same Phoenician stock as Hannibal) in what is now Tunisia. A look at his face on a coin or his statue will show that he has no resemblance to an Arab, let alone a black African. But why let the truth stand in the way of a good brain-washing campaign?

The Next General Election

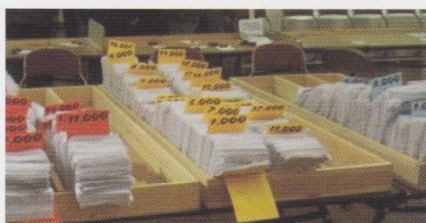
» Nick Griffin discusses the prospect of a surprise General Election much earlier than expected - and why the Euro Elections in 2009 should remain our focus regardless of when the next General Election takes place.


“Prepare for a snap General Election this Autumn!” This was the warning sent out to Lib Dem constituency organisations by their Head Office last month. Their analysis is that Gordon Brown will both want a mandate to run the country his way when he takes over from Tony Blair early this summer, and will also be keen to secure a full five year term while he is still in his honeymoon period with voters, rather than leaving it a couple of years and then quite possibly being forced to go to the polls during a debt-fuelled economic bust.

The argument is persuasive; indeed the only big factor pushing Brown to stick it out and wait a couple of years is that the Labour party is nearly £30 million in debt. Unless full state funding of political parties is introduced this summer it might well be that the new Prime Minister simply won't be able to afford to fight a General Election. There again, though, the Tories are also still in the red, so Brown and Co. would see a certain attraction in a low cost, low key campaign in which Labour's hard core vote of semi-senile geriatrics and service sector parasites make up an unusually high proportion of an overall low turnout.

Hence, while crying General Election wolf is an old Liberal trick to try to push their smaller organisation up a gear so better to compete with the big two, we have to accept that an October General Election is a serious possibility. Accordingly, it is worth giving some thought as to what the BNP could get out of such a campaign and how much effort we should put into it. Particularly because many of our considerations will still be valid even if the contest is delayed until 2009 or Spring 2010.

The first thing to get crystal clear is that we will not win the next General Election. The rose-tinted view of our chances common among new recruits is a hollow





illusion. There are now perhaps a dozen parliamentary seats in which, with adequate funding and a decent activist team, we could hope to come second. This is a major step forward because to come second in a General Election is to be the potential winner in a subsequent fortuitous by-election in the seat. In fact, however, lack of money and activists will in all probability restrict our second places next time around to just two or three.

Again, this is nothing to be worried about. No nationalist party in England has ever before been in a position to contemplate a parliamentary second place, while our civic nationalist rivals in UKIP last year could only just squeeze into double percentage figures in a parliamentary by-election in their best seat in the country last year, despite throwing a staggering £80,000 at the campaign - equating to £30 per vote!

While the BNP routinely does many times better than that in Westminster elections it is no shame or secret that the electoral motor of our progress at present is success in local elections and potentially in the Proportional Representation based European and local Assembly Elections. This will not always be the case but at present it is and it would be self-deceiving folly to pretend otherwise. Ours is unavoidably a Long March, and the sooner

absolutely everyone understands that the happier we'll all be en route.

But just because we will not win seats in the next General Election does not mean that we have nothing to gain from it - on the contrary. There are a number of benefits: Extra publicity, particularly in local newspapers, which often give equal platforms to all General Election candidates in their area; the free delivery of millions of election addresses by the Post Office; five minutes of TV broadcast time; extra new member recruitment as a result of increased political consciousness generally and our higher profile, and - perhaps most important of all with the European Elections of 2009 racing upon us - helping to consolidate the BNP voting habits of our existing supporters.

All of the advantages above are, naturally, increased in proportion to the number of seats we contest. Hence there is a crude logic in our fighting as many seats as possible and, in the run-up to each and every General Election, there are always well-meaning enthusiasts pressing us to go for broke and to fight every seat.

Unfortunately, however, it's not quite as easy as that. For a start, there's the little matter of money. The actual deposit of £500 per seat is no particular barrier, although with a 300 seat campaign likely to cost at least £100,000 in lost deposits a figure which seems almost irrelevant as a one-off multiplies to a frightening extent when rolled out in large numbers of seats where we haven't yet made a real mark locally.

MOUNTING COSTS

The bigger cost, moreover, is the price of printing all those leaflets to take advantage of the Freepost. A rough estimate based on current printing prices and trends is that professionally printed A4 leaflets will cost somewhere in the region of £1,250 per parliamentary constituency. Again, while we have a fair few donors who can happily stump up that kind of money without it hurting too much, multiply it by a 100 extra seats over and above the minimum seventy or so that we need to get a TV broadcast and work our core areas, and the scale of the outlay is better understood.

Now, as it happens I have no doubt that we could raise that sort of money if it was the best way forward. But it is not. Particularly if there is a snap election this autumn - one, let us remember, in which we will not win a single seat - it would come fewer than seven months before the London Assembly election and only some twenty months before the 2009 European Elections.

Given that the main factor mitigating against us winning seats in those PR contests will be lack of money to run truly effective campaigns, it would be madness to allow personal vanity and local

sentimentality to blow £125,000 extra in an election we cannot win and thereby wreck our chances of breakthroughs in ones which we can (this figure represents the extra cost of fighting merely 100 seats above our necessary minimum).

It is only natural that everyone wants to see BNP candidates in their own local constituency, but it is essential that we pay careful attention to the overall big picture and make our decisions on the basis of practical reality and not wishful thinking.

Of course, if there is no snap election and it takes place instead on the same day as the European contest, or the following year, circumstances could easily change. If that becomes the case we can reconsider our options at a later date, but for now we need to be clear on the best course for us in the short term.

So despite the fact that I expect to dismay a few keen as mustard "fight everything we can" enthusiasts, it is my duty as leader of the party to rein in the over-optimistic and lay down the best path for us:

■ Every region must as a matter of urgency follow the example of Yorkshire BNP and set monthly fund-raising targets for every branch and group, with the money raised being ring-fenced for the big push in the European Elections of June 2009. Yorkshire, being a larger than average region, will need more than £30,000 just for basic leaflets (A4 full colour on 120gsm

paper). Smaller regions will need less, but we are still looking at by far the most expensive election campaign we have ever fought. Get saving!

■ We should identify the seventy five Westminster parliamentary seats, including a target seat in each region, which we will fight at the next General Election. Other things being equal the lion's share of local and national Group Development work this summer should then be directed into these seats;

■ Even where we could afford superior quality campaigns in many seats, we should only even consider running them in the handful of seats where we have particularly large numbers of councillors and/or a fighting chance of knocking one or two of the main Westminster parties into third or fourth place. Every other penny should go into the fund for June 2009.

Having spent some time looking mainly at money, let us now switch our thoughts to purely practical political matters. If it is agreed that the outline above is broadly correct (and well reasoned arguments to the contrary are very welcome in further articles on this subject) then it follows that there will be many fairly decent seats in which there will not be BNP candidates.

This gives us an opportunity to win Brownie Points with assorted Euro-realists. Although relatively small in number these

people, being already politically experienced and psychologically outside the old parties, have a disproportionate beneficial impact on our organisation when they join us (particularly now that the Voting Membership system protects us from the risk of a wave of like-minded new recruits causing a sudden lurch to a different political and ideological direction).

Additionally, while many are at present estranged from UKIP under the appalling leadership of Nigel Farage, if we don't mop a goodly proportion of them up they are liable to drift back to UKIP for one last desperate anti-EU push in 2009.

Bear in mind that those who have made an intensive study of the 'progress' of the EU scheme to abolish the UK know that if the Europhile elite can summon up the nerve to apply their shortly to be signed EU Constitution, then it is odds on that council elections will be abolished altogether, and possible that the then utterly redundant Westminster parliament would also be scrapped.

Such desperate worries are the motive force for plans such as the Better Off Out campaign and the British Declaration of Independence (quite snappily shortened to 'BDI' - as in keeping a 'beady eye' on politicians of all parties). Both plan to sign up individual MPs or serious contenders in marginal constituencies to agreements to oppose the EU, and to persuade other Euro-realist candidates to stand aside for them.

True, at the last count only a handful of



Tory and Labour 'mavericks' have expressed a willingness to sign up, and frankly no one with an ounce of commonsense would believe any pledges these vermin make at election time anyway. But what we have here is a matter of principle. To stand aside in a couple of seats which we can't really afford to fight anyway will have no impact on the public whatsoever, for they will never even hear of it. But the highly efficient anti-EU blog grapevine will ensure that several thousand particularly worthwhile potential recruits do come to know of our gesture putting Country Before Party.

Unrest and disillusionment among present and lapsed UKIP activists is massive and growing. Every single one of that party's thirty well-paid employees is paid with EU money, so when Eurorealists in the know look at the way in which Farage and his clique regularly block and sabotage any worthwhile grass roots anti-EU initiative, they put two and two together and - with some justification - make 666.

CAPTURING ACTIVISTS

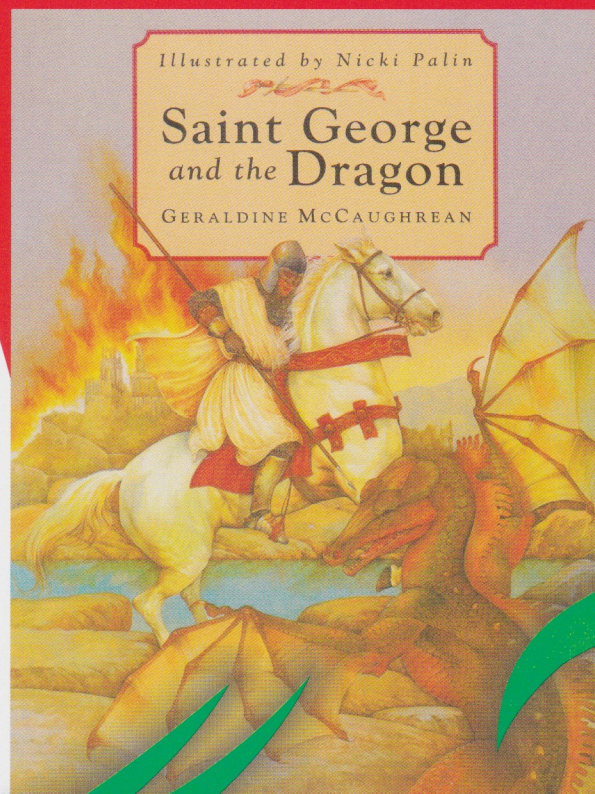
The 'capture' of just a few more hundred of these people by the end of this year will greatly help us to run convincingly a sustained anti-EU campaign, which will in turn attract others, thereby boosting our own toehold in Middle England while simultaneously denying support to a major danger to our 2009 European Election breakthrough chances.

There is, of course, a possibility that external events could change things such that the best way for us to Hoover up these recruits would be a huge Westminster electoral push intended to show our nationwide reach. A combination of a wave of serious Islamic terror attacks, the introduction of state funding of political parties with a formula which let in the BNP, the actual collapse of UKIP and a sharp economic downturn, for instance, could well alter our calculations in favour of a more ambitious thrust.

That said, the chances of such a set of circumstances arising over the next couple of years remains fairly slim. Hence the arguments in favour of our concentrating our efforts on a relatively small number of Westminster parliamentary seats, and on a breakthrough to Europe, remain overwhelmingly strong.

So now we can knuckle down to the most pressing electoral task of all - maximizing the number of new seats we can win in the May council elections. Success in these, as all but the newest readers know, is far less about money than it is about knocking on doors, attending Neighbourhood Watch meetings, campaigning in shopping precincts, delivering election leaflets and sealing ballot boxes to minimize the scope for fraud. From now until May 4th nothing else counts.

SAINT GEORGE AND THE DRAGON



Written in a rich and evocative style by award-winning author Geraldine McCaughrean, and illustrated with pictures of power and romance, this book has become the classic version of Saint George, the patron saint of England. A children's book that adults will enjoy as well.

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J'Accuse

» Dr Peter Lane says British justice is becoming reminiscent of Communist Eastern Europe where a victim was punished by the State on no other evidence than that he or she had been denounced



The sense of smell is a very sensitive one but it quickly tires. You can enter a house where there is a strong smell and be repelled by it, yet after a few minutes you are hardly aware of it. I am not a lawyer so perhaps this is why, when certain legal cases in recent years have interested me, I have noticed an unpleasant smell while those closely associated with the law seem to be oblivious to it, presumably because their senses have become dulled.

I do not know when I first noticed this smell. Perhaps it was the case where Princess Anne's dog bit a child at Windsor

Great Park. The Princess and her husband, Commodore Tim Laurence, were both taken to court. It took only a matter of minutes for the district judge to ascertain that Tim Laurence was not a joint owner of the dog and he was immediately discharged. The police and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) must have known this, so why was he prosecuted? I can think of only one reason: there was a desire to cause as much embarrassment to the Royal family as possible.

Then there is the extraordinary state of affairs resulting from the conviction and subsequent unsuccessful appeal of the

Metric Martyrs, Steve Thoburn and Neil Herron, where a judgment by Judge Laws is interpreted in one way by local authorities so that they can prosecute traders for not having weighing scales calibrated in metric units, but is interpreted in another way by these same authorities so that they can enforce parking fines against motorists. This is not the rule of law; it is lawlessness. (1)

In Communist Eastern Europe and in Nazi Germany a victim would be severely punished by the State purely because he or she had been denounced. Such a process was at one time inconceivable in this country, but not any more. Things have even come to a pass here where people have been placed in the dock and found guilty with no evidence against them other than the fact that someone else has denounced them (for being non-politically correct, of course).

In English law it has always been the case that there is a presumption of innocence and a protection against false accusation. Yet consider the case of Robert McGlynn from Swansea. He was denounced to the police by one Lydia Rees, who said that he had shouted racial abuse at a Muslim woman from his car. He denied this. No Muslim woman came forward to substantiate this claim and there were no other witnesses. He was taken to court and there Rees admitted that she could not be sure of what she had actually heard. Nevertheless in this case where there was no victim, no evidence and only a dubious example of uncorroborated denunciation, McGlynn was found guilty by the magistrates of "racially aggravated disorderly conduct" and fined. What makes this case even more nasty is the fact that Rees was presented with a "Citizen's Award" by Swansea police *before the case even came to court*. Could this affair have anything to do with the fact that McGlynn was in the process of suing the police for wrongful arrest following their unlawful action at a previous incident?

KEVIN HUGHES

Even more serious is the case of Kevin Hughes. Whilst the evidence of State persecution in his case is circumstantial, there is so much of it that it is overwhelming. One night in December 2004 in the West Midlands he became involved in an altercation in the street with an Iraqi Kurd. This resulted in a scuffle. Each stated that the other man hit him first. There were no witnesses and it was purely one man's word against another. Hughes walked away and telephoned for his wife to collect him in her car, but the Kurd went to the police, who, acting with remarkable alacrity, sought out Hughes and arrested him. His wife's car was stopped and Hughes was told that he was being arrested for assault. There was no suggestion that he was drunk. Nonetheless, he was locked up

for the night in the cells. Kevin Hughes had been denounced!

He was also kept in the cells - for most of the next day while the police waited for an interpreter to arrive so that they could interview the Kurd. It makes one wonder how he managed to make his complaint in the first place and with such clarity that the police took immediate action. Only late in the afternoon was Hughes taken from the cell to be interviewed in the presence of the duty solicitor, and only then, for the first time, was he asked for his side of the story.

During this interview, the solicitor suggested that the police surgeon should be called to attend to the mark on Hughes's face which was the result of the Kurd hitting him. There were no marks on the Kurd's face and certainly the police did not at any time call the police surgeon to attend to him. At this stage, therefore, the evidence, such as it was, pointed to the Kurd being the aggressor. Despite this, Hughes was charged with racially aggravated common assault.

When the case came to court in March 2005 the police had 'lost the papers' and the district judge accordingly dismissed it. Then, three months later, the case was revived. The police had started again which almost certainly meant taking another statement from the Kurd. Would this not have been a marvellous opportunity to iron out any little discrepancies in his original statement? At this second hearing the magistrates decided to refer the case to the Crown Court. Were the magistrates not competent to deal with a case of common assault? Surely this is just the sort of case that they deal with all the time.

Before the case came to the Worcester Crown Court Hughes obviously spent a considerable time with his barrister who became familiar with the matter. On the day of the trial, 24th May 2006, this barrister was inexplicably unable to attend. His solicitor's receptionist informed Hughes that a replacement barrister had been obtained. This person, of course, knew nothing about the case.

At the very outset of the trial the judge, Judge McEvoy, announced that he would upgrade the charge to religiously/racially aggravated section 47 assault (actual bodily harm). How about that for bias on the part of a judge? It is for the prosecution to ask for such an upgrade. The defence barrister raised no objection! Here is where the plot thickens. According to the website of the CPS, slight injuries which by now the prosecution were alleging had been observed on the Kurd's head (with no evidence to support that assertion) fall into the definition of common assault, which was the original charge. So the charges which were now being brought were not even consistent with the published rules concerning assault.

It so happens that Kevin is a local organiser for the British National Party

(BNP). The prosecution had indicated in advance of the trial that it would not bring this up; but then it went ahead and did just that. Following this revelation, Judge McEvoy made Hughes explain to the jury what the policies of the BNP are on the question of immigration. Who was on trial here: Hughes or the BNP? Harking back at this point to the original police interview of Hughes in the police station, the police told him that they knew he was a member of the BNP (a lawful political party, incidentally). So did they already know this when they set out to arrest him with such rapidity? Was this, in fact, the real reason for his arrest? If not, why did they mention it?

In his original statement the Kurd had indicated that Hughes hit him four times. In the trial, speaking through an interpreter, he increased this number to seven, but no one seemed to notice the discrepancy. In cases like this, the police would normally take photographs of the victim's injuries which could be used as evidence. That they did not do so indicates that there were no injuries on the Kurd to be seen.

ONE MAN'S WORD

At the very opening of the trial the prosecution barrister stated that this was simply a case of one man's word against another. If that was so, why was the case even brought to court? According to the CPS guidelines, a guilty verdict of assault occasioning actual bodily harm may be returned on proof of an assault together with proof of the fact that actual bodily harm was occasioned by the assault. There was no proof of any assault nor was there proof of any physical harm. Yet, the jury found Hughes guilty. As we all know, a jury has to be convinced of a person's guilt beyond reasonable doubt and there was no evidence in this case beyond the assertion of the Kurd. Was the jury simply confused, was it influenced by the attitude of the judge or was there some other, more sinister, reason why it came to the decision that it did?

Before the judge passed sentence the defence barrister asked that a pre-sentence report should be sought. The judge refused outright. Such a report would have shown that Hughes, who was a successful self-employed businessman, was quite heavily involved in charity work and that he had Asian business associates. In fact, an Asian accompanied his wife to his subsequent appeal. But Judge McEvoy was not interested in anything like that. Both Hughes and his wife are adamant that when he passed sentence they heard him say that he had received instructions from the Home Office. He was surely not meant to let such a cat out of its bag. A Freudian slip, perhaps?

Hughes is a middle-aged married man of previous good character. With no previous convictions against him he might

reasonably have expected to be fined, to be sentenced to community service or, as a most extreme possibility, to be given a suspended prison sentence. In fact, he was given the vicious sentence of 1 year in prison for the assault and 1½ years for the racial element. These sentences were to be served consecutively, with a minimum of 18 months to be served in jail. It is surely extremely rare that sentences have to be served consecutively.

FAILED ASYLUM SEEKER

Oh, by the way, the Kurd is a twice-failed asylum seeker. He has twice tried to lie and cheat his way into being allowed to stay lawfully in England. He is a proven cheat and a liar. As Hughes was led away, he smirked.

Hughes's barrister, who had made obvious mistakes during the trial because of his ignorance of the case, did not visit him in the cells afterwards, and this is rather unusual. Later, Hughes twice wrote to him from his prison cell but he did not reply to his client. Perhaps he was ashamed of something.

There was a subsequent appeal at the

Law Courts in the Strand. Everyone, including Hughes, was told that on the appointed day the appeal would start at 10.30 a.m. It was known that a number of his supporters would be attending this appeal and some of them had begun to assemble outside the building before the expected start. With no forewarning, the appeal was suddenly brought forward to 10.00 a.m. so that most of the observers interested in this case missed it. In fact, even one of the 3 appeal court judges missed it! Is there not supposed to be a maxim of the law that justice must not only be done but must be seen to be done?

At this appeal a submission was presented that no doctor's notes had ever been produced to substantiate the allegations against Hughes, nor had any doctor ever examined the Kurd for injuries. This cut no ice with the two remaining judges. The outcome of the appeal was that, perhaps, Judge McEvoy had been a little severe with part of his sentencing and the racial part of the sentence was reduced by six months. So a veneer of justice has been put onto this affair and Hughes must serve a year in prison.

At this appeal Kevin was made to wear

prison garb with unsightly green baggy trousers. The other appeal prisoners that morning were allowed to wear suits.

Very recently, there has arisen a crisis in the Prison Service because the prisons are almost full to overflowing. The Home Secretary, John Reid, has been trying to move as many prisoners as possible out of the prisons. Recently, Hughes applied to be allowed home with tagging. He has been categorised as a non-violent, low risk prisoner. The deputy prison governor at the prison where Hughes is incarcerated told a visitor that he is a model prisoner and is no trouble at all. Yet Hughes's application for tagging has been refused because he is too dangerous to be allowed out among the public.

At this point I find that the smell has become a stench - a stench, it seems to me, of corruption in high and low places.

In the words of Emile Zola: *J'accuse*.

(1) Details of this extraordinary case can be found on the web site of the British Weights and Measures Association at www.bwmaonline.com

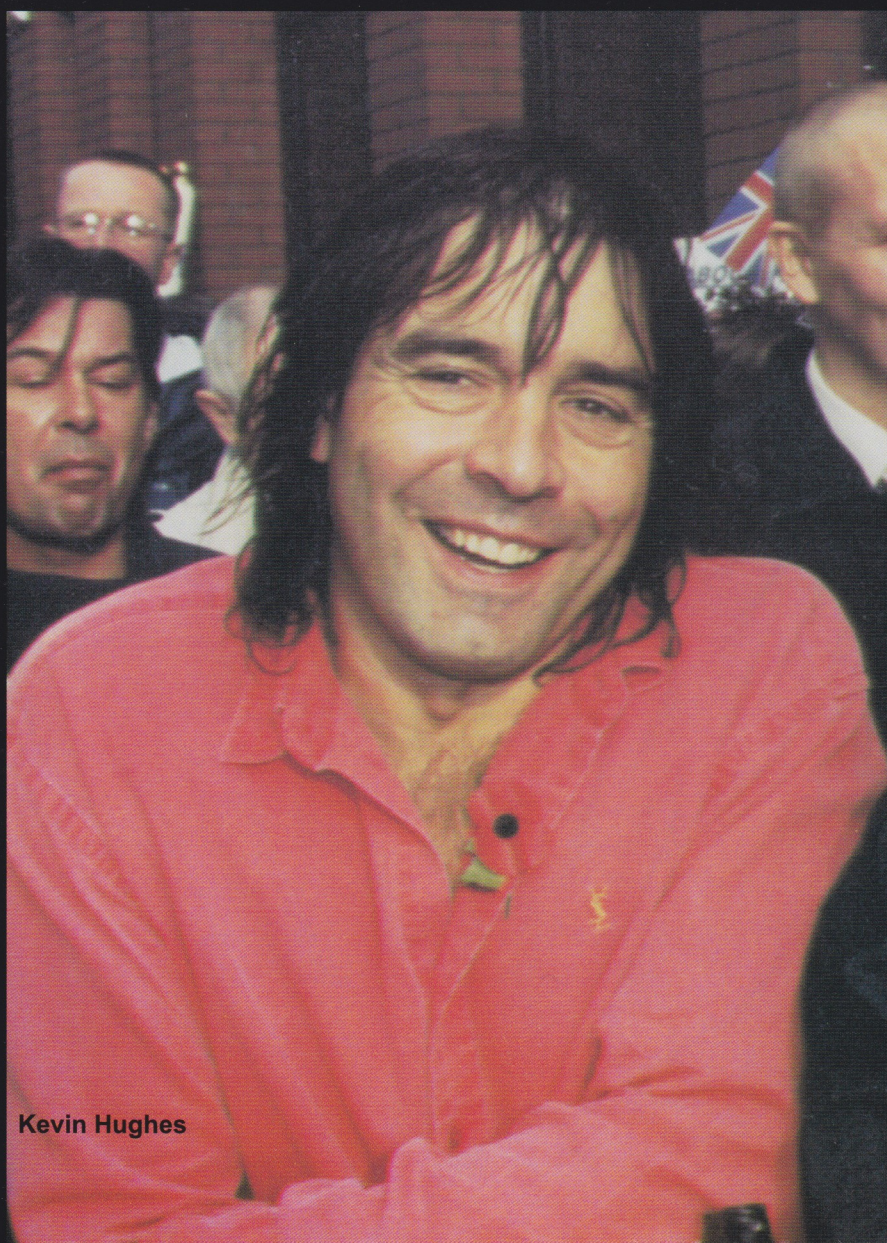
POSTSCRIPT

Since Dr Lane completed his report above, Kevin Hughes, in a letter to John Bean, has given further information on the odd behaviour of his so-called Defence Barrister Ian Speed. As will be noted above, Kevin's original Barrister had become familiar with the case but was inexplicably replaced on the day of the trial, 24th May 2006, almost eighteen months after Kevin had originally been charged.

It should be remembered that according to Ian Speed, Defence Barrister, it had been agreed with the Prosecution that Kevin Hughes' membership of the BNP would not be mentioned in Court. However, when Kevin was in the box giving evidence the Prosecutor suddenly said: "You are a BNP member, aren't you?" The Defence Barrister stood up and remonstrated with Judge McEvoy, who retired the Jury whilst this issue was debated amongst the legal people. When the Jury returned the Prosecutor said to Hughes: "You would ban immigration, wouldn't you?" He was then asked to explain BNP policies on immigration to the Jury on the Judge's orders.

The Prosecutor then asked Kevin if he was a Councillor, and seemed shocked when he was told that he was not.

Whilst this mainly irrelevant inquisition was going on, Ian Speed, the 'Defence' Barrister, said not a word. Some indication of his frame of mind came in his summing up when he compared the BNP to the IRA! If the man was not completely ignorant of both his client's case and the socio-political affairs of this country, then some might believe he was planted there by the Crown Prosecution Service to make sure they got a BNP conviction.



Kevin Hughes

Our 'Core Reading' syllabus is a collection of books that are regarded as vital reading for all serious BNP members, and *An English Nationalism* by Tony Linsell sits right at the top of this list. This book is a comprehensive blueprint of modern nationalism, and although it focuses specifically on the English nation, the principles and arguments put forward are just as relevant for every other nation on earth.

The author is not a person whose name our old hands will recognise from the past - the brief piece of biographical information in the book suggests that the first thing that the author has done for our cause, in fact, was write this book, a remarkable feat for someone not previously involved in nationalism. Were this book full of condemnation and arrogance aimed at the nationalists of past decades, with condescending comments about our 'bad image,' supposedly violent past, etc,

National Party at every opportunity. *An English Nationalism* teaches us how we need to use the language of multiculturalism to our own ends, and this approach has been vindicated by the Labour government's current transition from a position of encouraging multiculturalism, now acknowledged to have failed, to abandoning this in favour of forced integration and assimilation. As long as Britain is a multiracial society, real nationalists will also have to be multicultural separatists. The alternative is that we become 'civic-nationalists' (something they would never call themselves, but we know who we mean) and encourage the assimilation of immigrants into society as swiftly as possible. Such an approach would complement the approach taken by everyone from UKIP right through to the Labour government. This quietly genocidal position may suit some naive individuals in our party (who really need to read this book), but that is not a nationalist stance,

An English Nationalism

» Reviewed by Chris Beverley

comments which one may sadly expect from someone writing about our movement without any first hand experience of the challenges faced in what is essentially a revolutionary struggle, then the gloss would be taken off this work and it would perhaps rightly be rejected by proper nationalists. But the work contains no such knee-jerk references, and in fact appears almost to have been written in a sort of bubble, which allowed the author to write a huge work on nationalism without taking heed of the British National Party or any other real past nationalist groups. The book benefits from this, and it highlights the fact that the author has no political baggage whatsoever. He does not feel the need to appease either 'hard-liners' or 'Mr Moderator' types. The book simply puts forward a programme of nationalism to be judged on its merits and nothing else. This makes *An English Nationalism* a wonderfully fresh and unbiased work.

An English Nationalism contains arguments framed in a very different way to many of those seen in nationalist periodicals and books in the past, and the type of language used in this book needs to be appreciated and used by the British

and it is not what the BNP is about.

The best thing about using the language of multiculturalism is that it bewilders our enemies and they find it hard, if not impossible, to counter. It is much better to promote our ethnic identity than to oppose the promotion of other ethnic groups, the latter being a position that will be interpreted as proof that we are a party that is more interested in being negative and against other groups than in favour of our own, and in many cases is illegal anyway. The Race Relations Act was designed to stop any kind of discrimination against non-whites in any way whatsoever. Yet the English are also recognised as a distinct ethnic group by this Act, and are protected under it. I would urge everyone reading this to remember this fact, and make this clear to anyone mocking the idea that there is such a thing as an English ethnic identity. Simply by claiming that there is no such thing, they are breaking the law and falling foul of the Race Relations Act. Nationalists would not be silly enough to question whether or not Irish Travellers or members of the Jewish community really constitute a racial or ethnic group (both are protected under this Act), but our enemies often are

An English Nationalism

Tony Linsell

£21.00
(inc. p&p)

stupid enough to claim this of the English. Only recently have legal moves on our behalf begun in this area, and we will be hearing much more about this in the years to come.

Until we are in power and every last trace of the sickness of Liberalism-Marxism has been swept away, we must use the apparatus of our enemies to our own advantage at every opportunity. And in any case, the only thing that will sustain our people through the tough days to come is an appreciation of our own ethnic identity and culture, and an understanding of why it needs to be saved. This is essentially a 'pro-us' as opposed to an 'anti-them' position. People without such an understanding who join the BNP because they don't like Muslims, or because their girlfriend left them for a black man, are of absolutely no use to us in the long term.

To my mind, *An English Nationalism* is the best book ever to have been written about our struggle. It is an almost encyclopaedic blueprint of nationalism and a critique of its alternatives. It is a real Nationalist work, as thoroughly revolutionary as anything ever to have been sold 'under the table' by some nationalists in the past, yet it is written in such a convincing and reasonable way that there is not a sentence in there that anyone but the most softened liberal would find in any way offensive.

It has been written that 'The English-speaking world is divided into those who have read *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit* and those who are going to read them.' I would suggest that the British National Party is divided into those who have read *An English Nationalism* and those who are going to read it. And I guarantee that you will be a better nationalist for it when you have.

This book is available from Excalibur:
PO Box 116, Leeds, LS27 9WW.

A Nationalist Policy for State Education

1. My background/training

I came into teaching late at the age of 52. As a qualified professional Engineer, and later project manager, I worked on nuclear and conventional power plant projects around the world including the Far East, Middle East, North and South America and Africa. So I entered the teaching profession with some experience of the world, and also as an employer used to knowing what was needed for vocational and technical jobs.

I taught for 12 years at comprehensives and middle schools in Newcastle, Cramlington, Tyneside and Northumberland on short term or supply basis. I had an enjoyable year teaching at a private school on Tyneside.


I was trained at Northumbria University for my Post Graduate Teaching Certificate from 1990 to 1992. As you might expect it was left-liberal slanted, child-centred and very 'modern'. There was considerable training practice at local schools covering a wide spectrum of social classes.

It soon became apparent that the comprehensive system was failing our children because among other things it had largely eliminated the quality in education that used to be found in grammar schools. It had effectively levelled everything down rather than up, failing to achieve the socialist dream of 'grammar schools for all'. Successive governments including Conservative had killed the goose that laid the golden eggs in education over most of the UK.

Some grammar schools remain, eg in Kent and Northern Ireland, and there seems to be renewed interest in them now (*the nationwide re-introduction of state grammar is official BNP policy - Editor*). At the moment most parents are left with a choice between the local bog-standard comprehensive or a private school. This latter group have seen good growth in recent years, but would have been eclipsed by grammar schools had they remained.

Comment and discussion on the politics of this situation was not encouraged at training college despite my efforts to raise it. Other students were prepared to accept the leftish propaganda given to us. A great deal of wishful thinking about school pupils permeates the policies of the Local Education Authorities (LEAs) and, consequently the schools they administer. There was an obvious political connection here too. The LEAs made sure that local head teachers reflected the LEA political colour - red! Indeed all head teachers I have met had that do-gooder, earnest, politically correct, left of centre attitude.

We were encouraged to follow this ethos in our careers, and I can well remember being told on more than one occasion to excuse bad behaviour in the classroom because pupils came from disadvantaged backgrounds! The LEA in Newcastle poured money into such schools for classroom equipment but this was



» John Gregory Flinn BSc(Eng), PGCE., relates his experiences as a teacher where he found that all head teachers he met were politically correct and left of centre. He suggests a programme, without involving too many legal changes, that could considerably improve our children's educational standards.

largely unused because motivating pupils there who might make use of it was so difficult.

2. Curriculum

As a Science, Physics and Maths teacher there is not a lot of comment to be made about the actual curriculum content in schools. Providing a traditional approach is maintained in the subjects and associated texts and staying level with new developments from the Far East.

Some modification to curricula may be necessary to accommodate the practical requirements of vocational skills needed by pupils (see my section on Organisation). The requirements of employers offering apprenticeships/training schemes in employment regimes need to be included, so that a pupil will blend into a chosen career or job rather than the present



route which is left to chance.

3. Standards

These have fallen over the years as LEAs have engineered ever-improving results by eroding qualification and examination standards. For example, GCE ordinary level became CSE which became GCSE, each one easier than previously. This was mainly to keep the exam results up and conceal the lowered overall performance as grammars became comprehensives. LEAs had to please their political masters and show that the takeover by comprehensive education had no ill effects on standards!

Many older science subject teachers will tell you that the old GCE O level was as good as a modern A level. There is some anecdotal truth in this, however modern A Levels have a wider curriculum scope than before.

Nevertheless, LEAs cannot alter the needs of the market place or the governance of universities - although Gordon Brown is having a go at them. Consequently a gap has arisen between what the school leaver has attained and what the university or employer wants. For example, there is currently up to a year's shortfall between the end of A Levels and the start of a science/engineering course which has to be bridged with extra lessons in the students' first year. Coordination of these interfaces in the

school can rectify this gap and also bring standards back up.

4. Pupil behaviour and discipline

Most of the poor behaviour is of a low to moderate level but persistent, and spreading into primary and sixth form education. It includes:

1. Inattention
2. Talking whilst the teacher is teaching
3. Shouting across the classroom
4. Harassing others
5. Throwing things - usually small items at others
6. Leaving their seat
7. Answering back
8. Other, including not completing homework etc.

Most of the problems and disruption in schools derive from this list, including a damaging effect on standards.

Most of this could be controlled and reduced to an acceptable level by a local, systematic and resolutely applied regime of discipline and punishment, including physical punishment.

However, over the years government legislation has steadily eroded the ability of classroom teachers to deal with the disruption that such poor behaviour causes.

There are many petty rules and regulations preventing the establishment of any effective regime which stem from politically correct notions additional to those imposed by legislation. For example, summary detention is a good and effective way of punishment for dealing with any infraction or disruption. The risk of having one's personal life after school disrupted by being kept in is good at getting a pupil's attention and improved attitude. However this is not permitted because the teacher/school can be charged with false imprisonment! And all the pupils know it. Notice must be given to the parents, who may disagree that their 'little angel' should be put in detention. Providing transport could also be a problem after detention. Thus the purpose of a discipline regime can be rendered ineffective, bureaucratic and not teacher-friendly.

'Sin-bin' classes are one answer where miscreants are sent to special classes and supervised by another teacher. They have their drawbacks when the class size reaches a limit, and different ages are involved. Also not all teachers could handle it. Security assistance may be needed here.

To improve pupil behaviour and ultimately learning, schools and head teachers must be left to set their own regime without interference. All the petty rules, restrictions and legal obstacles must be radically altered to change the balance in school so that the staff feel, once again, that they are in charge. Currently, many teachers will openly admit that it is not worth trying to discipline pupils to any effect.

So, there is a need to indemnify teachers against prosecution in certain cases, change the law and take away the dead hand of the LEA. Strengthening the '*in loco parentis*' idea would be useful as well because then they could smack or discipline a child as a parent would. I believe this does hold some force today. Parents' rights to interfere and refuse instructions concerning education should be limited.

Parent/School contracts should be formalised providing for much of the above and more, but must not be legalistic so that technicalities can rule them invalid.

Some services at school should be charged for. Transport, textbooks, paper, meals, supervision of meals and other activities outside classrooms are all paid for by parents in other European schools.

Administration at schools should be handled separately, including registration, sick notes, holidays, absences, transport, meals etc.

Serious problems at schools involving criminality should be handled in conjunction with the police and/or security agents.



Qualified powers of random search, arrest, tests for drugs and summary dismissal without appeal must be included. Regarding dismissal or exclusion from school, only re-application by the miscreant should be permitted such that only the school may decide to re-admit him or her. Information concerning criminal behaviour and exclusions should be circulated to all head teachers.

What happened to Borstal and approved schools? Reintroduction of this system would provide another tier of discipline with learning for the most difficult pupils.

5. Organisation

Secondary education is in most need of change. Whilst it may be debated whether it is appropriate to bring back grammar schools it must be right in certain cases. No closures or detrimental changes will be allowed to existing schools. The related secondary modern or foundation schools in the same localities should form partnerships with the grammars, interchanging teachers, facilities, activities and some lessons.

Existing comprehensives need to be deliberately streamed or segregated to reflect the vocational/technical and academic differences. This should occur at year 9 when pupils are 13/14 years old. Movement between streams should be permitted after that to allow for late developers and misplacements. The vocational streams should really prepare children for the world of work, and be practical-intensive. Learning to become hairdressers, fitters, dressmakers, plumbers, electricians, homemakers, mothers, parents, shopworkers etc., etc., should begin at school.

Emphasis should be given to ingenuity and training, bearing in mind that a BNP administration would be curtailing the influx of immigrant labour and repatriating others. The current liberal-socialist idea that immigrants are good because they do jobs the Brits do not want is a myth, and only an excuse to maintain low wages and ignore technical ingenuity and productivity, which most leftist politicians are ignorant of anyway.

Pupils should not automatically advance from year to year. If they do not meet the grade they are kept down to repeat the year. This will help prevent the appalling state of affairs where some

school leavers are effectively illiterate and/or innumerate. They are unemployable and drift into crime where they end up in prison schools trying to learn to read and write. Such a policy works in France to great effect as there is the additional spur to avoid losing a place in one's peer group.

LEAs should be abolished. Education should be run and funded centrally with regional groups organised to perform some of the functions of the old LEA without the political slant. Head teachers will have their own budgets.

Restricting employment of teaching staff to European ethnic groups is advised. Muslim, Sikh and other ethnic minority schools may continue but their curriculum must conform to national standards and be checked accordingly. Further, they must not restrict intake of other ethnic or religious groups.

State schools should have a Christian ethos, with time off for worship. Lessons in religious education should be entirely Christian based and reflect our ethnic sovereignty in these islands. The study of other religions should not be banned, on the contrary the violence and immaturity intrinsic to Islam should be available for all to know.

Wearing of non-Christian symbols in schools must be prohibited. All pupils who refuse to comply should be expelled with no appeal after two warnings. They may go to private school where the ban will not apply. This includes Muslim dress including long skirts, hijabs, hoods, veils. It is intolerable that state schools be used to display culturally triumphalist symbolism by Islamists who wish to undermine our society.

Incidentally a similar ban in France is proving to be enduring. Also the mainstream press are starting to openly criticise Muslims who seek to impose conditions on medical services eg Muslim females can only be treated by female doctors etc. There are some remnant protests but the the French ethnics have accepted the legality of the ban in schools - any protests that still occur involve visiting British Muslims trying to stir it up.

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IMMIGRATION - They Never Asked Us



» Here is a letter written by BNP member David Topple to Frank Field (one of Labour's more honest MPs) following Mr Field's comments in a BBC Radio 4 discussion on immigration, January 17th.

Dear Mr Field,

As you said on Radio 4 the British people were NEVER consulted on this question; you hit the nail on the head there. That's half the problem - this is supposed to be a democracy, and making wholesale changes to the identity of a country should involve debate with the electorate before it's considered. Nevertheless, this broadcast threw up some issues which weren't properly discussed. I could cite the following:

1. We are told we have a labour shortage. How did this arise? Is this a government policy failure? Please refer me to a respected economics textbook which deals with 'labour shortages', because as far as I am aware, in a capitalist economy there is no such thing as a labour shortage. What there IS, however, is a shortage of businesses and companies in particular sectors willing to pay decent wages.

2. One of your interlocutors told us that immigrants act as a restraint on wage rises, yet they also contribute to rocketing property prices, as reported by *The Economist* magazine in August 2004 and again more recently. The result is that my friends and acquaintances in their 30s who are unable to afford their first home lose out

twice as I'm always very careful to remind them. Incidentally, I rent a friend's flat which was 'worth' £35,000 in 1995; it is now 'worth' more than £135,000. Why is this not reflected in the Government's inflation figures? Well, this would mean higher inflation and higher interest rates, and then a collapse in the booming property market on which Gordon Brown has seemingly based his whole economic policy and on which many people in this country base their 'consumer spending!' Is this what you call an economy run by a prudent Chancellor?

3. Why do we have to import skilled workers? Why can't we educate and train our own people? If our own people are under-skilled, and even lack basic facility in mathematics and English, whose fault is this?

4. We were told in the programme that our universities rely on fee income from foreign students. Why have our universities been allowed to get into this financial predicament? Why are we educating people from abroad who may (IF they don't stay here) return home and then work for companies which compete against us?

5. David Blunkett remarked that ministers had assumed we would only have 100,000 immigrants a year as part of the current wave of immigration. Yes, only 100,000! Is this a sensible policy on a grossly-overcrowded island? You might reply that just as many British people leave every year. In that case, instead of an increase in overcrowding we have something even worse: 'ethnic replacement'.

6. If there is no point at which it is proposed to end mass immigration, then a simple application of logic results in the conclusion that whatever the future rate of immigration, the ultimate end result (sometime towards the end of this century) will be the replacement of the British people in their own country. One could argue that technically this amounts to genocide.

7. Why do we only have this debate when most of the current immigrants may be

white? What hindered us before, when most were African or Asian?

8. Surely, it is as daft to suggest that we 'need' foreign workers as it would be to suggest that our Premiership League 'needs' foreign footballers? If health service provision, for instance, dictates a necessity for foreign doctors and nurses, then can you please explain to me how we got through the Second World War when our hospitals not only had to 'put up with' a relative lack of foreign staff, but were also being pulverised by Nazi bombers?

9. The whole debate starts from a false premise: that our society should serve the economy. That is absolute rubbish. The economy should serve our society, and the sooner your allegedly intelligent colleagues in the Commons and in the media learn that, the better.

10. David Blunkett stated during the programme that we needed identity cards. Naturally! Successive governments having flooded the country with people who can easily hide within their own ethnic 'community', we now face this depressing logic which results from the dilution of our age-old identity. ('We can't find them', seemed to be the view of one contributor to the broadcast debate. Oh dear.) Had the mass invasion never occurred, those who were illegal would stick out like a sore thumb (if you'll forgive the unfortunate terminology).

11. One of you in the programme remarked that in the 1950s we had no idea that the European Union would get so big but surely there wasn't going to be a European Union? Is there something we haven't been told? Well yes, there is. As one can see from a cursory glance at the German constitution (the 'Basic Law') drawn up under the supervision of the British and American Governments, a united Europe was planned all along. Nevertheless, that's another issue.

12. David Blunkett said that we required more workers for the Olympics in 2012. Why? Can't our unemployed be educated and/or trained to do many of the necessary jobs?

The Surveillance Society

New E-Outlaws

» Robert Dewar says there is a sinister reason behind the drift towards a total intrusive surveillance state

When I was a young man, struggling to express my creative individuality and my British identity in the atrophied society which was South Africa in the seventies, I sometimes envisioned the rise of a nightmare society of the future in which the State maintained total surveillance of all citizens everywhere, at all times, and was thus able to subject every man, woman and child to complete control. I dreamed not only of a mindless compulsion by the state to acquire data on every aspect of our lives, but of the use of smart systems to link the many data bases, of a massive central clearing-base, so that a complete profile could be maintained of each and every person. Thirty years ago, such a scenario was the subject only of science fiction, but with ongoing technological progress, the use of ever smarter computerised interactive systems, and data bases which talk to one-another, we are beginning to live this nightmare.

Is it only that the state feels compelled to acquire data on every citizen, or is there a more sinister reason behind the imminent age of complete and total intrusive surveillance?

The reason behind this compulsive collection, and growing cross-referencing and analysis of data, is plain: it is to exert state control over us, and ultimately to make it possible to withdraw a citizen's right to function within society by closing down his access to goods, services, work,

medical care, travel and social benefits at the touch of a keyboard. This will be done via intrusive surveillance and the centralisation of personal data by the state, there will very soon exist the potential for creating a 'new outlawry' by depriving political dissidents of the means to exist in a fully computerised and intrusively monitored state controlled society. The regime will very soon be able to make an 'e-outlaw' of the dissident and to render him in effect a non-person.

We in Britain are already the most spied upon nation in Europe. Privacy International, the human rights organisation, ranks us near the bottom of the world league table for privacy from intrusive surveillance (which already includes so much more than a mere 4.2 million CCTV cameras, more than the rest of Europe combined), only marginally above Russia and China, those most heartless and brutal of states, obsessed by the urge to control. We have let this happen to us - *we are allowing this to happen to us* - because the electorate has never been polled on the issue of intrusive surveillance, just as it has never been consulted on the matters of multiculturalism, political correctness or uncontrolled immigration.

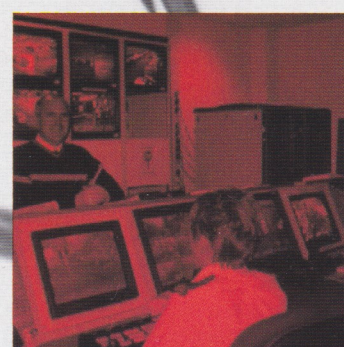
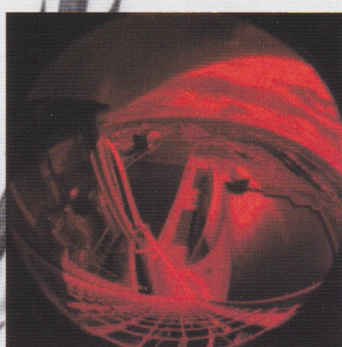
Britain has far more CCTV cameras than any other nation in the world. For someone living in a large town or city, he or she can be captured on more than 300 cameras as he goes about a single day's business. I write not only of the CCTV we

think we know: the ones in town centres; the closed circuit systems in bars, restaurants, pubs, public offices, doctor's surgeries, etc. We are visually captured on the road, too (and already, in many cases, identified by number-plate recognition technology), and not only by the more than 2 million speed cameras (an increase from just over 300,000 in 1996), but sooner than we think will have our travel movements monitored and recorded by satellite systems and radio direction finders triggered by the 'black boxes' we are to have fitted to our vehicles. In theory this is so that pay as you go road tax can be calculated.

ATTACK ON PERSONAL LIBERTY

At present, not every camera is monitored round the clock, but all operational cameras record 24 hours a day, and already the potential for retrospective analysis exists. As computerised systems improve, constant real-time monitoring of CCTV cameras and other visual surveillance and positioning devices will become a fact, giving rise to the possibility of state enforcement agencies intervening in one's life at any moment. The impairment of personal liberty this implies is profound, almost beyond comprehension, yet we have never been polled on this development, and nor ever shall we as long as the three dominant political parties continue to strive for the cosy consensus politics which has become such a feature of our political life in Britain.

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State surveillance relies very much on the progress made in the private sector for the technology required to observe us, track our movements, and analyse the data obtained. Bear in mind that the private sector continues to pioneer intrusive surveillance and personal monitoring with a view to increasing market share. Already, store cards and loyalty schemes provide the retail sector with a startling array of information related to our habits, our tastes, our needs, and by extrapolation, our probable future spending and lifestyle patterns.

Vehicle tracking devices have long been employed within the transport and other industries, to monitor operators and goods, and improved computer analysis can reference such data in terms of other seemingly unrelated areas. How often do you use lavatories in public places, for example? There are people who know, and they will soon be able - via biometric computerised cross-referencing (employing technology already available) - to know who you are, and what else you do, and where. The retail sector is also pioneering cashless tills in certain outlets, and it is only a matter of some few years before cash transactions will be almost unknown. At this point, the smart cards used to facilitate such cashless transactions will upload data to central data bases, which can in turn be accessed by, and will one day be permanently linked to, a master data base.

It will be via the eventual state control of all

smart cards - cash cards, credit cards, store cards, debit cards - that the state will be able to invoke, as an ultimate sanction, the removal of the dissident citizen's ability to conduct any transaction, make any purchase, avail himself of any services - in short, to survive. With rapid developments in interactive and cross-referencing computer technology, such a development is likely to have taken place within ten years or less.

Location devices, such as the technology already in commercial use in vehicles, combined with visual surveillance devices (growing smaller every day, rapidly shrinking from the globular and boxy CCTV devices we recognise so easily, becoming less obviously apparent, soon to be mounted at face-height in lamp-posts and the sides of buildings, and potentially able to reference biometric data to be held on you provided by the new biometric ID cards, and thus to identify you): these surveillance and tracking devices will provide not only commercial organisations with the data they require to sell you more goods and services, but will provide the state with constantly updated real-time, cross-referenced information on you.

TRIALS ALREADY UNDER WAY

In the few hours since I began writing this piece, a further horrifying development has emerged:- a number of municipalities and police forces in Britain are already trial-running high resolution directional

microphone devices positioned in public places such as town centres, municipal offices and so-called trouble hot-spots, such as the exterior of pubs and also pavement table coffee shops, with the immediate aim only of permitting active intervention by enforcement agencies in order to prevent outbreaks of violence. In this data-obsessed age, however, your speech will be recorded and captured on data bases which can in theory and soon will be, accessed by state authorities and combined with other information already held on you to build up a frighteningly intimate portrait of you, the individual, where even private speech is no longer private, and can (and one day soon will be), used against you. Once the state holds detailed biometric information on us, which we will have been compelled to provide as we are issued with biometric ID cards from 2008 onwards, these biometric identifiers will become the means whereby visual surveillance systems, such as CCTV cameras in public places, can identify one amongst millions of individuals under surveillance and the cross-referencing can begin which will gather together and correlate data from many sources to create a portrait of that individual's speech, movements and activities, as far back in time as the state and its agencies may require.

Data from a variety of sources can now be gathered, analysed and cross-referenced much more accurately and much faster than was possible when often malign

bureaucracy relied on cumbersome paper files which had to manually referenced and physically transported or faxed from one site to another. The state already holds information on each of us on a variety of databases which have thus far been kept separate, but which ministers now intend to unify via systems which allow for interconnectedness.

With the forthcoming introduction of biometric ID cards, a National Identity Register is to be compiled, initially from information provided in the course of issuing the new ID card, and from data held on the national children's database, which is likely to act as a central clearing house for all electronically stored and manipulated data collected from all other sources.

One of the most immediately obvious assaults on our privacy and on our liberty which this gives rise to lies in the creation of an NHS national database currently in progress. This will make our confidential medical records available electronically and centrally, this information to be accessed in turn by other state-controlled electronic systems. At the last count, more than 250,000 official and state-sanctioned personnel will be able to access our confidential medical records.

Such an assault on our privacy is not the end of it; it is the horrifying potential a centralised electronic clearing system has of comprising information held on us from all sources, to permit state intervention in our lives, and even more sinisterly, to make decisions based on this information which will affect our lives, our livelihoods, our futures, and ultimately, our liberty, and all without recourse to any court of law.

Richard Thomas, the Information Commissioner, has recently pointed out, in his alarming analysis of the surveillance society we already live in, that "Mistakes can also easily be made with serious consequences: false matches and other cases of mistaken identity, inaccurate facts or inferences, suspicions taken as reality, and

breaches of security." Decisions are already being made by police working together with health officials and agencies which communicate with them, based on existing health records for certain individuals, which will adversely affect their lives for the rest of their days. Decisions will often be made on the basis of flawed information, and there will be no recourse to appeal. Lives will be blighted because subjective inferences will lead to suspicions and action will be taken, all without recourse to law, and thus without any chance of appeal.

On the ground, it is the loss of periodic or 'choice' anonymity which most people will feel most uncomfortable with. With the conscious loss of anonymity comes mutual distrust, emotional repression, and paranoia. With no opportunity inside Britain to escape all pervasive surveillance, many individuals will come to experience slow derangement and even insanity. It is the bovine, the pliant, the unimaginative and the uncreative who alone will flourish in a total surveillance society. The creative maverick, the political dissident, the social rebel, will be psychologically and spiritually crushed, and in many cases it will become easy for the state to declare such dissident citizens insane, and strip them of their civic rights and of their liberty. The ultimate sanction of rendering them e-outlaws may never become necessary to enforce in practice.

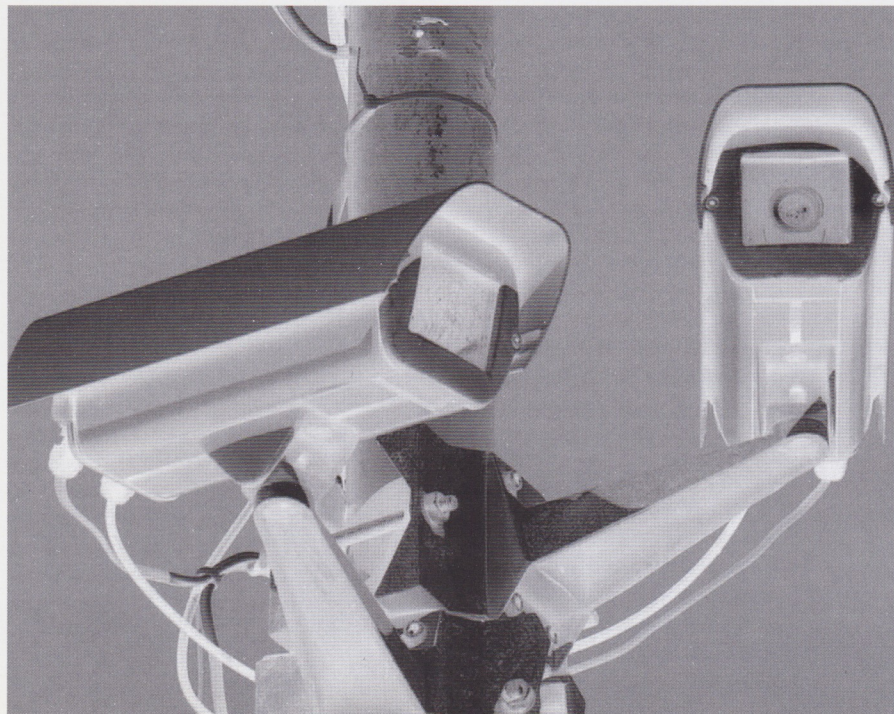
POLICE STATE INEVITABLE?

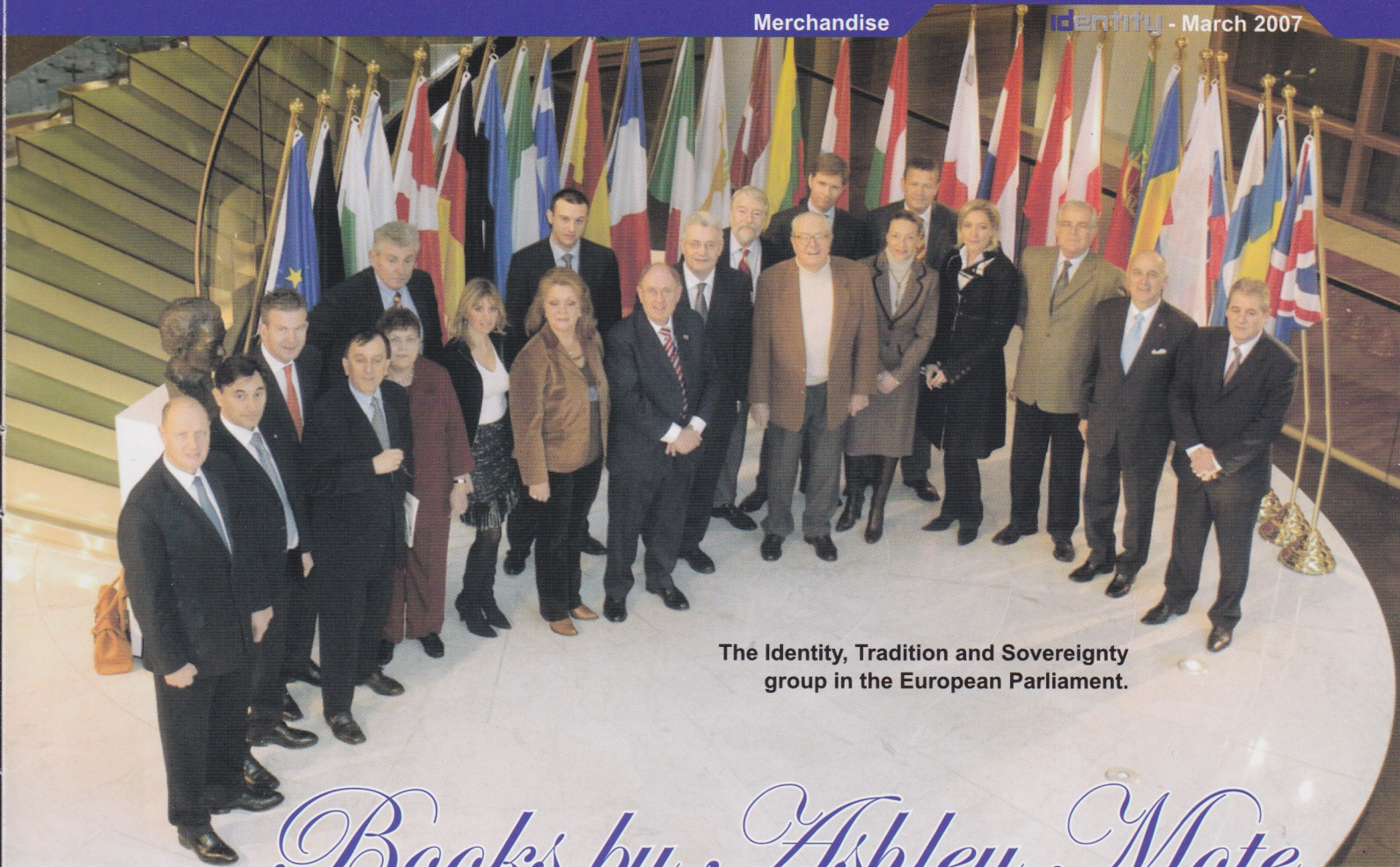
The police are already proving to be willing enforcers of the political elite's programme of social engineering and mind-control: there have been many recent cases of arrests and prosecutions being made by the police with reference to social and so-called hate crimes. The police are no longer guardians of liberty, but tools of oppression, and will become more so in a total surveillance society. A police state, where the enforcement agencies have access to the

complete range of data and analysis held on every citizen in the land, is inevitable unless this seemingly inexorable slide into horror is halted now. None of the other political parties seems willing to recognise the issue as a problem, let alone as a fundamental attack on liberty, nor to seek to address the exponential growth of intrusive surveillance by the state, so it will have to be the BNP which does so. Will we in the BNP be given the time to act against this nightmare? Or will growing personal surveillance under the control of the governing regime be used to crush us?

The old argument of the smug middle classes that intrusive surveillance is a friendly force and that one has nothing to fear unless one commits a crime is nonsense, for the state is moving rapidly towards pre-emptive crime prevention by identifying what it regards as criminal tendencies earlier and earlier in life. To this end, the children's data base, used in conjunction with various other state organisations which will hold cradle to adulthood information of the most intrusive and detailed nature on all 16 million children in Britain, will be mined for criminal 'identifiers'. The Metropolitan Police has recently set up a section which is compiling pre-emptive profiles of crimes *likely to be committed* by selected persons. With an increasing body of information building up in this field, it is inevitable that before long the state will legislate to avail itself of this information in depriving particular individuals of their liberty *before* they can commit the profiled crimes in question. We are moving very rapidly to being prosecuted for 'thought-crime'.

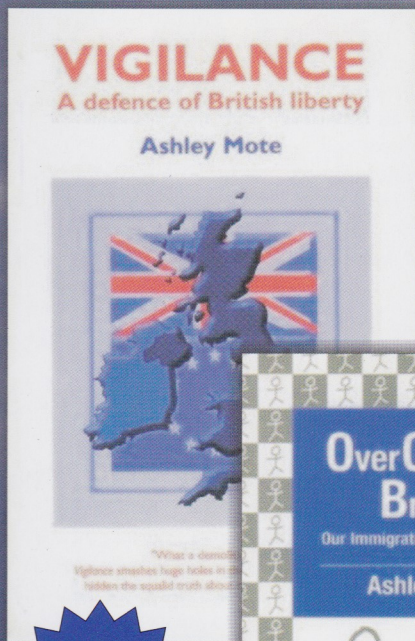
It is clear that the state has already decided that we are not citizens but suspects: that everything that is not expressly permitted is to be forbidden. *The Regime is particularly afraid of the BNP, for we alone pose a serious threat not only to the current Labour government, but to the entire consensus regime and political system which cossets the ruling elite.* It is foolish to hope that a regime with access to ever more targeted and cross-referenced information on its citizens will not at some point begin to access that information in order to invoke first, threats, then sanctions against members of the BNP. Unless we are able to educate, politicise and mobilise the electorate soon, we may find we no longer have a still-expanding window of opportunity open to us to do so. So terrifyingly rapid is the progress now being made in the field of blanket surveillance and its accessibility and manipulation by computers, that we may find that many of us - those already known to MI5 due to their political writing and other activities on behalf of the Party, and those yet to draw the attention of a malign regime to themselves - will, within a mere decade or so, have to join a growing band of e-outlaws, excluded from all social commerce, scrabbling for an illegal survival on the fringes of society.





The Identity, Tradition and Sovereignty group in the European Parliament.

Books by Ashley Mote



Ashley Mote is Britain's member on the Identity, Tradition and Sovereignty group within the European Parliament. A former UKIP MEP, he is now an independent for the South East region. He can be seen in the picture above with the ITS group standing to the left of Jean-Marie Le Pen.

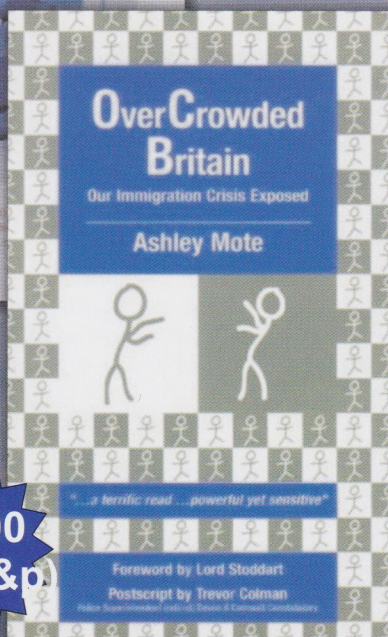
OverCrowded Britain

Foreword by Lord Stoddart of Swindon Postscript by Trevor Colman, former police superintendent, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary. Political correctness has hi-jacked our freedom to discuss one of the burning issues of the day - immigration. *OverCrowded Britain* will inevitably be condemned by the politically correct, few of whom, Ashley Mote suggests, will bother to read it first. Which is why he argues for a full, open and - if necessary - controversial debate on immigration.

Vigilance - A Defence Of British Liberty

One of the fastest-selling books on Britain and the European Union yet published. Written for the layman, it is a clear, simple easy-to-read exposure of the facts. One day this controversial and provocative book may be banned. British freedom of speech will have been abolished. Some people think the United Kingdom has effectively been abolished already, as a result of endless interference in British affairs by the European Union.

These books are both available from Excalibur;
PO Box 116, Leeds, LS27 9WW. Please make cheques payable to 'Excalibur'. Order online at www.bnp.org.uk



£14.00
(inc. p&p)

£10.00
(inc. p&p)

John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

The Real Cost of Immigration Exposed

Blair's propagandists have for some time been issuing so-called official figures suggesting that immigrants annually contribute £2.5 billion more to the economy in taxes than they receive in benefits and state services. As we have reported previously in this notebook, Migrationwatch UK has accused Whitehall of using "entirely false" methodology to back up its claims by failing to take full account of the children of immigrants. If this is done then the so-called surplus becomes a deficit of at least £200m a year.

Migrationwatch statistics have been criticised by liberal-leftists in the past because this "Right-

independent body is Wing". Now the London School of Economics, the home of many liberal-left causes, has come out with a devastating report that immigrants are costing council tax payers at least £200m a year.

Note: this does not include central governmental costs, provided from our income tax.

The report is entitled *Population Mobility and Services Provision*.

The real cost of immigration is exposed

After comment upon it appeared on the BNP website (www.bnp.org.uk), including describing it as "a damning indictment of the present lunatic immigration system," the web editor received a complaint from Ms Jessica Winterstein, Press Officer at the LSE, saying that his report was not correct and it should be taken down. It was *not* taken down. "The report", she said, "finds that 'mobility' is creating costs to councils as opposed to migrants and immigration." We know we now live in the world of Orwell's doublespeak, but by their very nature of arriving on our shores and moving around, just a bit, immigrants do tend to be 'mobile'. Perhaps if they had one foot nailed down the following problems would not arrive.

Well, so as not to annoy Ms Winterstein and the compilers of the LSE report, it also said that costs for personal translators for these mobility people (were they Scots, Welsh or Gaelic speakers? And those Geordies take some understanding) are costing council tax payers at least a £1,000 per year per immigrant. In London, with an estimated official growth of 100,000 mobility people per year, this equates to costs of tens of millions per year out of council taxes just to teach them how to speak English.

Council tax payers are also paying millions of pounds per year in 'destitution payments' to illegal mobility people who have just arrived in the country and are unable to claim benefits because of government rules that require them to follow the legal asylum process.

The report also details that schooling for the indigenous children of the UK is suffering and impacting adversely on the education of British children, that unbearable strain is being put

on the housing and health systems, that social cohesion is being damaged by the influx of mobility people (they just won't keep still). It also admits that the council housing systems are in total crisis and that council taxes will have to rise vastly in coming years to cover the costs of the crisis.

This confirms everything that the BNP has been saying about the damaging effects of immigration in general.

BNP Council Tax Policy

Some interesting new proposals on Council Tax policy are now under discussion by a BNP discussion group and although the correct 't's have to be crossed and the 'i's to be dotted, our general approach takes on board some of the costs referred to in the LSE report and will be on the following lines.

No household should be forced to spend more than 10 per cent of its combined income on council tax. This would mean that those UK pensioners who are currently spending up to 50 per cent of their income on council tax will see substantial savings. But this does not mean that we should impose a higher council tax on the more wealthy than they are already paying, as due to their higher income they will be required to continue paying the full council tax.

If a shortfall occurs in relation to council tax incomes, we should not cut essential services, such as hospitals, schools, etc, but cut all non-essentials to fill any shortfall. For example, in such circumstances our councillors should urge the cutting of immigration translation services; stop the publishing of booklets in non-English languages; shut all asylum services; stop all funding of non-British events and festivals; stop all council spending on diversity courses and race relations bodies and groups; shut Muslim groups that are supported by public money. In essence the policy would mean that we would advocate shutting down the entire Politically Correct state and its functionaries at the council level and use the savings for those essential services instead.

It has been suggested that if the government says they will prosecute us for not funding the PC state then we should say we will fight them all the way and that we have a democratic mandate for our agenda. What sort of government is it that threatens to put elected councillors into prison for following policy that local people have voted them into power to enact?

At the same time we can take the opportunity to say that not only do you need to vote for us locally to get this policy, but also nationally, as the tens of billions of pounds spent on the EU, race relations bodies, Iraq, the UN and the rest of the PC state will be given to councils to impose this policy.

UKIP's 'Lost' Donations

A well-placed member of the United Kingdom Independence Party (he may be another ex-member by the time this issue is published) has told us: "If you thought the revelations about



Pensioners would be better off under a BNP government

UKIP in today's (February 18) broadsheets more than a little worrying (especially if you are one of its members) you might like to ponder on the fact that what is now in the public domain represents but the tip of a very large iceberg!"

Most *Identity* readers will have read one or more of the national press reports disclosing that hundreds of thousands of pounds donated to UKIP failed to make it into the central accounts. To leader Nigel Farage's apparent irritation, this was confirmed by David Campbell-Bannerman, the party's deputy leader, who said that only 15 per cent of funds donated through a call centre in Ashford, Kent had been paid into the party's head office accounts. The centre was set up in 2003 by Mr Farage, who then ran UKIP's south-east regional office. Members of its NEC at the time said they were appalled that this allowed Mr Farage to control the majority of donations to the party. They also said that, for a nine-month period in 2004 and 2005, he declined to provide the NEC with details of how much money the call centre generated.

Further revelations from our UKIP contact (not yet picked up in the media) are that members now leaving the party are asking: "Why did the Treasurer resign and why has the new party Treasurer refused to answer questions relating to Ashford? Why has the Ashford Call Centre subsequently generated a £19k loss following its mothballing?"

Our contact also said that he is reminded of the Bromley by-election which Mr Farage, "whose garrulous patter might be likened to that of a cheap second hand care salesman", described as a great success. It was at a cost of nearly £30 a vote or £80,000 to the party. "If that was a success, and if Ashford was a success, where 89 per cent of funds disappeared into a black hole, one hates to think of what Nigel would describe as failure!"

To end this sad story of apparent irregularities in the handling of donations (now under investigation by the Electoral Commission) made by patriotic UKIP supporters, Nigel Farage's comment on the party's bookkeeping is priceless. "The money was declared but I don't think the internal bookkeeping on it was as good as it could have been."

Mendonca's Prosecution Was Politically Motivated

Elsewhere in this issue we again carry a report on some of the inadequacies of our soldier's kit and equipment when they are sent off to fight Blair's wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. In the past we have also condemned the political correctness that has put soldiers on trial because of the outcome of making an instant decision when under attack of "kill or be killed." A situation which no major politician of any of the old parties today has had to face. Fortunately, most of the soldiers were found not guilty.

We welcome the acquittal of Colonel Jorge Mendonca, who was Commander of the Queen's Lancashire Regiment, who had been charged with negligently performing a duty after an Iraqi died in his battalion's custody in 2003. This was despite Colonel Mendonca's Distinguished Service Order, awarded in recognition of his "truly inspirational" leadership during what was the most anarchic period (so far) in southern Iraq. The prosecution had more than the whiff of political correctness, and Lord Goldsmith, the Attorney General, was accused by Conservatives of pushing the case through for political reasons. It was the most expensive court martial in British history, estimated to cost more than £20 million (enough to have brought full body armour for every frontline soldier. We would not dispute the claim that the Colonel was charged because politicians and certain Army chiefs wanted officers on trial alongside their men.

The involvement of Lord Goldsmith, the Attorney General and friend of Tony Blair, in bringing this case has certain parallels in domestic politics with his role in ensuring the unsuccessful prosecution of Nick Griffin and Mark Collett, and particularly going ahead with the re-trial, for what they said about Islam in the

BBC's infamous *Secret Agent* TV broadcast. It was another politically motivated prosecution inspired by a government that is obsessively sensitive to Muslim opinion in this country and to any criticism of it. What better way of pandering to Muslim opposition about the war in Iraq than to secure the conviction of a senior officer? They failed with the British Army's Colonel Mendonca in that they failed with the BNP's leading officer, Nick Griffin. the same way

Europe Shrinks While Islam and Afro-Asia Explode

The BNP still has supporters who think that our perception of an Islamic threat to Britain and Europe is exaggerated. If I recommend that they should have read an article by Gunnar

Heinsohn entitled "Babies Win Wars" and which was published in the *Wall Street Journal* on March 6 last year, I know they will say "what do you expect from an American global capitalist rag which will make no criticism of Israel?" But just ponder on these extracts:

"Dying nations are usually defined as those with fertility rates of 1.5 or lower. By that measure, 30 European countries are either dying or, like France (and Britain - Editor), seeing their cultures and populations transformed by growing ethnic and religious minorities.

"In 2020 there will be one billion "fighting-age" men (ages 15-29) world-wide; only 65 million will be Europeans. At the same time, the Muslim world will have 300 million males, often with limited opportunities at home."

Heinsohn then points out it isn't the first time Europe has found itself tottering on the edge of extinction. Throughout the 1400s, outbreaks of bubonic plague and pressure from conquering Muslim armies reduced Europe's population to 40 million from 70 million. In 1484 Pope Innocent VIII responded to the crisis by decreeing the death penalty to anyone, including midwives, who hindered women from conceiving. It did the trick, producing fertility rates as high as in Gaza or Nigeria of today. After 1500 and right up to 1914 West European women raised on average about six children.

Starting with Columbus' second voyage, Europe's surplus males began the conquest of the world. By 1900 its population had risen to 400 million despite the loss of 80 million who died in Europe's domestic wars. Another 60-70 million were to die in the two World Wars.

Heinsohn continues: "After 1945 Europe lost every war it fought... Euphemisms such as 'emancipation of the colonies' hide the true causes behind this chain of defeats (he overlooks Britain's defeat of the Communists in Malaya). If Europeans had continued to multiply like in its imperialistic prime, the world would still tremble before their armies. In just 100 years, Muslims have duplicated the tenfold growth that Europe experienced between 1500-1900. In the last century, the Muslim population skyrocketed to 1.4 billion from 140 million."

Forget all about the Learned Elders of Zion of circa 1880, read and digest the above.



Africa is currently experiencing a population explosion

LETTER OF THE MONTH

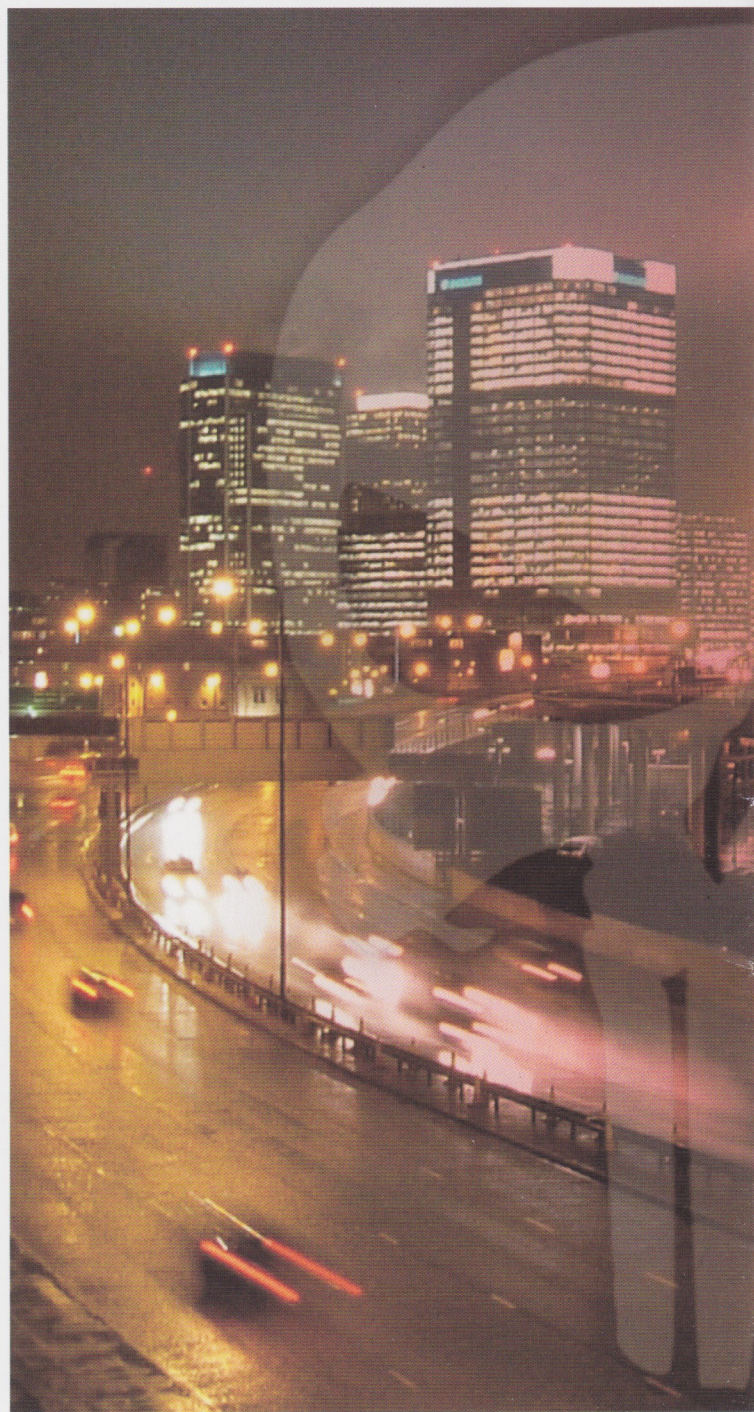
Frattoni was the architect of the Border Agency and has constantly tried to get a common EU policy on immigration. In the same speech he said: "We need helicopters, boats, planes... more than 31,000 sub-

Why have the cutting edge of the forces of materialism, in the shape of the neo-Marxist liberal left and globalising capitalism linked in an endeavour to open Western borders to all and sundry, a development which seems set to finish off British identity and civilisation as we have known it, together with that of the West in general? Why is it that Britain and the other countries of the West are rich and advanced scientifically but are increasingly secular, while the countries of the Middle East, if they do not have oil, are poor, but there, Islam is strong and increasingly militant? Why is Islam, with a high birthrate, aggressively spreading and growing into Britain and the other Western countries while the birthrate of our own people has fallen below replacement level and Christianity seems to be weak and in retreat? This book provides Anne Glyn Jones's answer.

It is the conceit of Western leftist intellectuals that they imagine ours to be the first era in history when secular materialism has been dominant; something they consider to be inevitable. Their belief in 'progress' leads them to imagine that (as they think) civilisation advances, humanity casts off what they would describe as the fetters of superstition in the face of scientific knowledge and reason. Ann Glyn-Jones does us a great service by reminding us that this is not the case; that the increasing materialism of our civilisation is in fact a recurring theme in history. She links this phenomenon to the decline of civilisations.

Everyone knows that however talented and full of character and potential the individual members of a football team might be, how their team performs will in the end depend on their motivation. It is Glyn-Jones's contention that, in a somewhat similar manner, the dominant beliefs of a civilisation about the nature of reality; whether it is material or spiritual, have profound consequences for its survival. She illustrates with a mass of detail the thesis that, as the introduction of the book puts it, "the central dilemma of history (is that) the dynamic that promotes economic prosperity arises largely from the conviction that the material world alone constitutes true 'reality'. Yet that self-same dynamic, developing into a critique of all belief in the supernatural as at best superfluous, and at worst a damaging superstition, undermines the authority of moral standards and thus leads to the destruction of the very security, prosperity and artistic achievement on which all civilisations rest their claim to greatness."

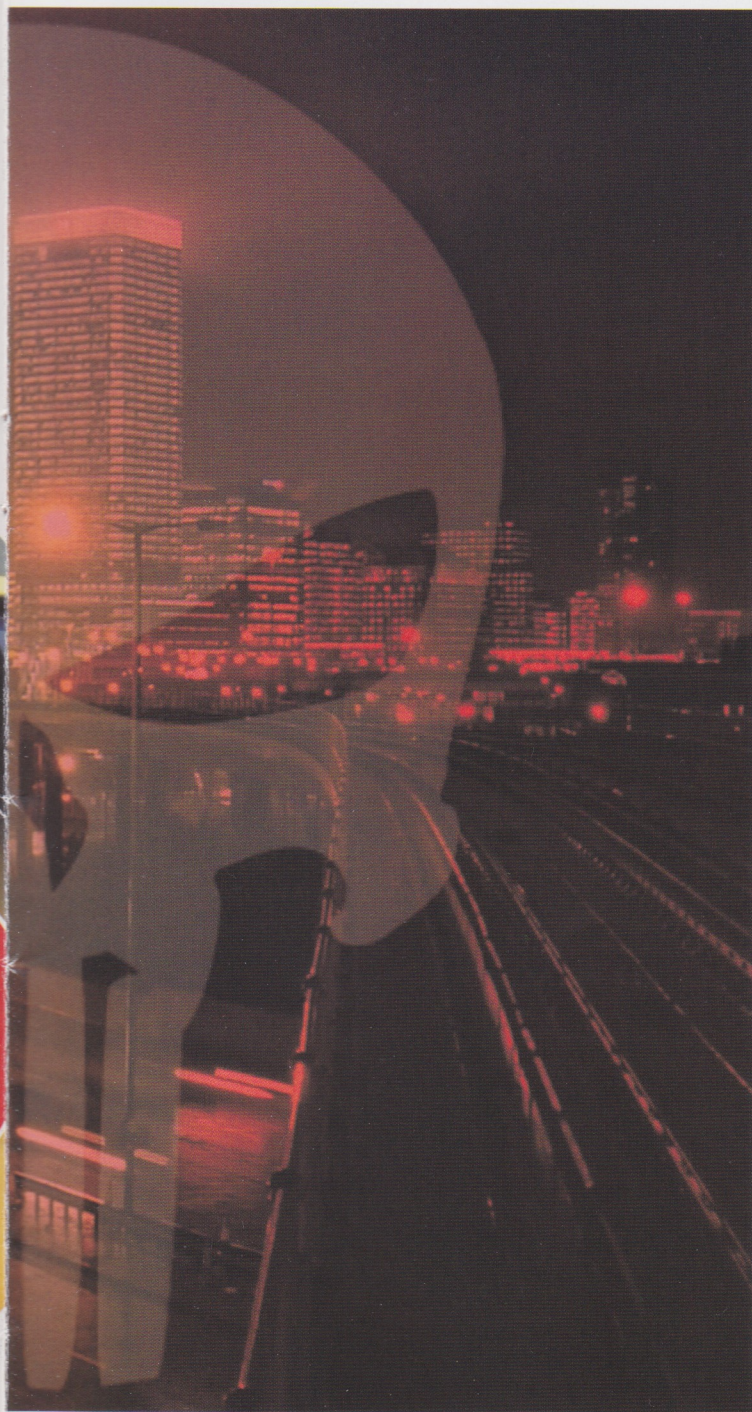
The basis of the thesis is the work of a Harvard sociologist, Pitirim Sorokin. Sorokin's ideas have today been forgotten, one reason no doubt being that they are the antithesis of the materialist Marxism so fashionable in various guises in academic sociology departments, but as Ann Glyn-Jones, who was a researcher for Harold Macmillan, remarks; they shouldn't be. Though criticised for allegedly choosing his data to match his theories, Sorokin, who was himself a specialist in sociological



Holding Up a Mirror - How Civilisations Decline

By Ann Glyn-Jones,
Imprint Academic

» Book review by Tim Heydon



method, and who died in 1968 just as the cultural Revolution we are currently living under took off, made such chillingly accurate predictions of what our society would become today, and such specific ones too, (such as its current celebration of pornography and, mass immigration), that his ideas must be taken very seriously indeed.

Sorokin witnessed the Russian Revolution at first hand. He escaped to America where he became the founding chairman of Harvard University Sociology Department. There he investigated change in societies. Contrary to the prevailing orthodoxy, it was his view that the analysis of this must begin by establishing what people cared about; what motivated them subjectively. He sought to discover this through history by massive research into the human spirit as revealed in paintings, sculpture, literature, the arts and music in various periods and cultures.

Sorokin formulated a theory that societies are 'Ideational', 'Idealist' or 'Sensate'.

Ideational societies, such as Greek society before the fifth Century BC; Europe between the fifth and twelfth centuries AD,

modern day Iran and other Islamic states, are focused on the transcendental. The material world is regarded as illusory. The purpose of life is to obey the unseen powers. Truth is to be found in the soul, not outside ourselves in the world of illusion. Priests and prophets are the arbiters of change, which they measure against the yardstick of revelation and tradition. Asceticism, not consumption, is admired.

Idealist societies are those in which the unseen powers are seen as more benign towards humanity. Humanity's happiness is a legitimate objective, though it may be achieved only within the controlling moral framework established by the transcendent world. There is a greater confidence in man's ability to control his environment, and a greater willingness to enjoy the material world for its own sake. But the spiritual world remains the arbiter of values both moral and aesthetic. Sorokin considered Greece in the fifth and fourth centuries BC, and Europe up to the fourteenth century AD, as exhibiting these characteristics.

MATERIAL POSSESSIONS

In a *Sensate* society, the material is regarded as the only reality. Happiness, which is increasingly seen in immediate terms of sensuous enjoyment and material possessions, is the goal of every individual. Since the interpretation of happiness is individual, these societies stress individualism. As society evolves from an otherworldly to a worldly focus, the absolute moral order gives way to relativism and law is brought into conformity with the demands of maximum choice. *Sensate* societies are marked not only by materialism in the pursuit of sensual satisfaction, but also by the means by which the truth is apprehended: by scientific experiments in which every means possible is used to extend sensory experience.

The tendency of a civilisation to move from one form to the next is intrinsic; that is, the dynamic of its belief system is part of its make-up. Any given society of note will not however be a pure manifestation of one of these forms. Instead, there may be representations of all of them, unevenly distributed in various social groups and in different eras. However, some eras will be dominated by one or other of the forms, while at the other end of the spectrum there are transitional societies where there is philosophical and moral confusion, with no accepted criteria or belief.

While Sorokin's researches covered many different civilisations and aspects of culture, Glynn-Jones's book restricts itself to European history since the Greeks and concentrates on the theatre (the 'Mirror' of the title) to illustrate Sorokin's theories. She starts by tracing the change in ancient Greek society from the *ideational* to the *sensate* by focusing on an analysis of the Greek theatre. Drama arose in *ideational* ancient Greece as a form of worship of the Gods. In the fifth century BC, this developed into an *Idealist* exploration of the way in which the divine intertwines with mankind in the work of Aeschylus. Then, Euripides abandoned the divine frame of reference. His characters are probed for the inner drives which motivate conduct. With him, the golden age of Greek tragedy comes to an end and the *sensate* society dawns. Thereafter, the theatre is dominated by comedy and other forms which become increasingly trivial and sensual in character, culminating in the mime or pantomime which achieved full flowering under the Romans.

Religion gave way to philosophy. In 450 BC, Protagoras taught that 'Man is the measure of all things' an aphorism which antiquity understood as meaning that no proposition, moral or scientific had universality, and which opened the floodgates of relativism. Since for the Greeks, as with many Christians subsequently, any failure of citizenship was also a failure in religious terms, loss of religious faith dissolved not only important aspects of shared identity but also the taboos by which the community's conduct was regulated.

Early in the fourth century, Diogenes held that the world of immediate physical experience is alone of any significance; happiness lay in satisfying one's natural needs. And from the

beginning of the third century BC, the Stoic ideal taught a detached independence of spirit, a profoundly private, individualistic faith which epitomised the fragmentation of a Greek community previously bound by shared, public worship of the Gods.

This secularisation, individualisation and materialism developed into the ripely sensate culture of the 'Hellenist' Greek world and to its final collapse, which was made irreversible by the loss of Greek identity. In the third century BC, the focus of Greek culture shifted to Alexandria in Egypt after its foundation by Alexander the Great. This great city, with its Library devoted to the pursuit of knowledge of worldly matters, led the way in its devotion to material interests. And with this went the gradual merging of its Greek population with the Egyptians and their culture, until finally only the upper class was pure Greek. Ultimately the Greek rulers adopted the practice of the Pharaohs of marrying their sisters and Egyptian Gods were worshipped. There was a strong growth in Egyptian nationalism, accompanied by insecurity and mob rioting. As in the Greek homeland, this insecurity adversely affected trade and industry.

VIRTUE & IDENTITY

In the second century BC, the Romans, tiring of international lawlessness, brought the tattered remnants of the glory that was Greece to an end by conquest. In contrast to the Greeks, the Romans were a people then devoted to their religion. They were possessed of 'Republican virtue' and a strong identity. The Greek Polybius remarked that "the quality in which the Roman's commonwealth is most distinctly superior is in my opinion the nature of their religious convictions. I mean 'superstition' which maintains the cohesion of the Romans state." *Sensate* civilisation was supplanted by *ideational* civilisation as according to Sorokin it inevitably must be.

Glyn Jones then relates how the Romans suffered the same process of loss of religious faith, decay of culture, loss of identity, increasing addiction to selfishness and pleasure, and social fragmentation. Finally, barbarian forces which, though inferior culturally, possessed just that religious faith and racial and cultural identity the Romans now lacked, destroyed the Empire in the West, ushering in the dark ages.

Glyn-Jones dissects the Reformation and the counter-Reformation as marking only a temporary ebb in the rising tide of humanism within Christendom since the fourteenth century. Her best Chapter is that entitled 'Where the Rainbow Ends' which is one of the most succinct and at the same time comprehensive damnings of the moral and social collapse of Britain since the '60s in print.

In a book covering such a vast theme as this, there are bound to be points of detail which can be disputed. A more serious criticism to be made is that Sorokin's theory deals with beliefs to the exclusion of anything else, such as *feelings*. Despite this, Sorokin's views as expounded in this book are laden with recognisable truth and are immensely valuable in understanding what is happening to our world, not least in mass immigration. They imply, for example, that one-worldism is doomed from the outset; that it is the product of the sensate West only; not of less sensate cultures.

Glyn-Jones considers Britain and the West to be an overripe *sensate* civilisation. According to Sorokin's theory, a reversion to a spiritual, *ideational* society is both inevitable and overdue. For Glyn-Jones, as things look now, this means Islam. It is essential for the sake of our country that the growth of Islam in Britain and mass immigration is curbed *now*. And it is essential that the Christian churches rediscover thorough-going spirituality and stop trying to be 'relevant' to an increasingly diseased modern society. Otherwise, Ann Glyn-Jones's prediction of an Islamic future for us may be proved sadly correct. Once again, barbarians will overcome their cultural superiors, and a new dark age will dawn. *This book is available from Excalibur.*



Identity's exclusive report on the death of L/Cpl Hull by 'Friendly Fire'

Death in the Desert

» Following on her report in last month's issue of the inadequacies of our soldiers' kit in two Iraq campaigns, Christine Hanson makes a startling revelation on the state of the Scimitar tank in which L/Cpl Hull was killed by "friendly fire". The driver should have been her son. Neither man should even have been there as Blair's wars have nothing to do with Britain.



On 28th March 2003 I was listening to the radio news as I drove hurriedly home from work. The war against Iraq had started in earnest and I knew my youngest son was probably behind enemy lines. Then I heard what I dreaded most: A Household Cavalry tank unit had been hit by friendly fire.

On arriving home I phoned an emergency number for the MOD to try and get more information. At first they denied that there had been any such incident. I told them that I had heard it on the news and if the media knew and they didn't then they had better get their act together and find out. I wanted to know if my son was still alive, or had the Yanks finished him off. After all, their track record is not all that good, is it? They managed to kill nine of our soldiers in a similar incident back in '91. After the public's horror that such a thing could happen, there were promises of a full enquiry, but the matter was eventually quietly swept under the mat.

Just as now with the latest exposure of the American attack on our troops in March 2003 we are told not to blame the pilots because they have to make split second decisions. I can fully accept that there will always be accidents, it is a sad but inevitable part of war. But having read the recently released transcripts, it is quite obvious that these pilots were absolutely unprofessional and that they had made up their minds for a kill. Even though there was doubt they did not bother to check grid references, and more than once they mentioned the orange panels which were used to identify British ground troops but such was their inadequate training that they did not know what they were. If they were in any doubt whatsoever they should have held fire. Some of us will say that they are in fact murderers and should now face justice for their actions.

THE TURRET WOULDN'T OPEN

If Lance Corporal Matty Hull's widow had not been so insistent this information may never have come to public attention. I would like to think that I would have had the courage to do the same in her shoes.

My younger son was the driver/mechanic in that tank prior to the start of hostilities while the troops were still in Kuwait. The

lads were kept busy doing various exercises and dry runs in preparation for the real thing. My son and Matty both complained to the troupe commander that the turret on their tank could not be opened from the insides. Whenever either of them wanted to open the turret they had to bang on the inside, then some one on the outside would hit the catch with a heavy object to release it. The troupe leader did not take this complaint seriously. His attitude was that behind enemy lines the turret would have to remain shut anyway. That was all very well unless you were the one who sat in the turret as the gunner and had to get out in an emergency.

A few days into hostilities a group of four reconnaissance tanks were behind enemy lines and under artillery fire from Iraqi ground troops. One of the tanks had broken down. The guys in this tank were inexperienced mechanics and unable to make a repair. So my son, the driver/mechanic of the lead tank (which also carried gunner Matty Hull and the Troupe Leader) went to assist. The back idler was in need of repair, so they half tracked the vehicle and took it back for proper repairs to be carried out. Another driver took my son's place in the lead vehicle.

The crew of the repaired tank were on their way back to regroup when they were ordered to stop where they were. High in the sky they could see A10 tankbusters circling. Then they watched in horror as an A10 came in on a bombing run. Two tanks were hit. Matty Hull lost his life and several others were badly injured.

Although the lead tank was on fire, all the occupants with the exception of Matty got out. Would he, I wonder, have had a better chance of survival had he been able to open the turret? At the time of this incident these tanks were full to capacity with a whole range of live ammunition.

From what I have been told, some of these vehicles were as shabby and antiquated as the kit the boys were issued with, and just as shabby was the subsequent inquiry. It was months before some of the personnel involved were asked for their version of events. I wonder if the MoD were hoping that they would be able to sweep this one under the carpet, as they did in '91? They would have done if it was not for the persistence of Matty Hull's widow. How much longer will our people endure governments sending our boys to war under such deadly handicaps?

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